

**SUMMARY OF AGENCY ENERGY SCORECARDS
REQUIRED BY SECTION 306 OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 13123,
GREENING THE GOVERNMENT THROUGH EFFICIENT ENERGY MANAGEMENT**

Introduction

On June 3, 1999, President Clinton issued Executive Order 13123, Greening the Government Through Efficient Energy Management, which bolsters the Federal Government's commitment to energy and environmental progress in the operations of its own facilities. Executive Order 13123 reinforces the linkage between agency management and the Administration's energy and environmental policies by establishing new and challenging goals, and by providing the oversight, guidance, and the means to achieve the goals with significant cost savings to the taxpayer.

Section 306 of the Order, Interagency Coordination, requires that "the Deputy Director for Management of Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with DOE, shall be responsible for evaluating each agency's progress in improving energy management and for submitting agency energy scorecards to the President to report progress." Section 306(a)(1) further states:

"OMB, in consultation with DOE and other agencies, shall develop the agency energy scorecards and scoring system to evaluate each agency's progress in meeting the goals of this order. The scoring criteria shall include the extent to which agencies are taking advantage of key tools to save energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as Energy Savings Performance Contracts, utility energy-efficiency service contracts, ENERGY STAR® and other energy efficient products, renewable energy technologies, electricity from renewable energy sources, and other strategies and requirements listed in Part 4 of this order, as well as overall efficiency and greenhouse gas metrics and use of other innovative energy efficiency practices. The scorecards shall be based on the annual energy reports submitted to the President under section 303 of this order."

This report compiles information and summarizes energy scorecards submitted by 20 Federal agencies. The scorecards submitted by the agencies contain summary data only on agency performance and are considered to be only preliminary data submissions. This data will likely change with the submission of final agency energy management reports to the Department of Energy. The agencies submitting reports are listed below (in descending order of facility energy consumed):

- Department of Defense (DOD)
- Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)
- U.S. Postal Service (USPS)
- Department of Energy (DOE)
- General Services Administration (GSA)
- Department of Justice (Justice)
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)
- Department of the Interior (Interior)
- Department of Transportation (DOT)

- Department of State (State)
- Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
- Department of Agriculture (USDA)
- Department of the Treasury (Treasury)
- Department of Labor (Labor)
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
- Department of Commerce (Commerce)
- Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)
- Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
- Department of Education (Education)

The attachment appended to this report compiles each reporting agency's response to each item on the energy scorecard.

Government-Wide Findings of Agency Energy Scorecards

Reporting/Planning

Of the 20 agencies submitting energy scorecards, 14 reported that they had submitted the FY 2000 energy management report required under section 303 to the Department of Energy. Of these 14, 13 had also submitted the implementation plan required by section 302 of Executive Order 13123.

Energy Audits

In fulfillment of requirements under section 402 of the Order, 15 agencies reported performing energy audits of at least 10 percent of their facility space during FY 2000. The space agencies reporting auditing during the year is estimated to be almost 450 million square feet or approximately 13 percent of the Government's total facility space of 3.4 billion square feet.

Agencies also provided estimates of the amount of facility space audited since 1992. Approximately 70 percent of the Government's facility space has been subjected to an energy audit since 1992, the equivalent of approximately 2.1 billion square feet.

Funding/Investment of Direct Appropriations

As required under section 301, 13 agencies reported requesting funding necessary to achieve the goals of Executive Order 13123 in their FY 2002 budget request. The amount of funding requested was more than \$117.3 million.

Sixteen of the 20 agencies reported investing direct appropriations in FY 2000 to accomplish energy efficiency, renewable energy, and water conservation projects contributing to the goals of the Order. This investment totaled almost \$132 million for all agencies reporting.

Energy Savings Performance Contracting

Thirteen agencies reported issuing ESPC task orders or contracts during FY 2000. This amounted to a Government-wide total of 192 task orders or contracts. The Department of Veterans Affairs reported issuing 110 task orders, although no back-up information on this

remarkable volume of ESPC activity was provided. The Department of Defense reported awarding 58 ESPC task orders with a total investment value of \$396.3 million. The General Services Administration reported issuing six ESPC task orders.

Inconsistency in reporting ESPC data was evident across the agencies. There was some confusion over what exactly was being asked for on the scorecard. For example, the scorecard asked for the “Total value” of ESPCs issued, but some agencies interpreted this as meaning *awarded value* (Labor, USDA) while other agencies interpreted this as meaning *investment value* (DOD, DOE). Other inconsistencies included total value figures amounting to more than total life-cycle cost savings (GSA, Interior). Three agencies did not provide any back-up information on ESPCs issued during FY 2000 (Commerce, HHS, and VA).

Because of this inconsistency in scorecard reporting, no conclusions can be made on Government-wide ESPC activity. This inconsistency will be resolved as agencies submit their final comprehensive annual reports to DOE. The scorecard for FY 2001 should provide clearer guidance of the financial data being requested for alternative financing mechanisms. (This same problem applies to the information that was requested on utility energy services contracts.)

Utility Energy Services Contracting

Seven agencies reported issuing utility energy services contracts during FY 2000. This amounted to a Government-wide total of 77 such contracts. The Department of Defense reported awarding 40 UESCs with a total investment value of \$100.8 million. Veterans Affairs reported 16 UESCs issued during FY 2000, but with no background information. The Department of the Interior reported issuing nine UESCs and the Department of Health and Human Services reporting issuing five.

Renewable Energy Projects

Twelve of the 20 reporting agencies reported implementing renewable energy projects during FY 2000 for a total of 103 renewable projects implemented Government-wide. The Interior Department implemented the most renewable energy projects with 34, followed by DOD with 26. The breakdown by technology type was:

Solar:	91
Wind:	5
Geothermal:	6
Biomass:	1

New Purchases of Renewable Energy Generated Electricity

Twelve agencies reported taking advantage of opportunities to purchase RE-generated electricity during FY 2000. New purchases of RE-generated electricity totaled 14,728.7 megawatt-hours during FY 2000 or approximately 0.3 percent of the electricity used in standard Government buildings. During FY 2000, the U.S. Postal Service purchased 10,000 megawatt-hours, the Environmental Protection Agency purchased 2,236 megawatt-hours, and GSA purchased 1,113 megawatt-hours of RE-generated electricity.

Sustainable Design Principles

Fourteen agencies reported adopting the sustainable design principles set forth in the Whole Building Design Guide (www.wbdg.org) as required under section 403(d) of Executive Order 13123.

Incorporation of Energy Efficiency Criteria

Eighteen agencies reported incorporating energy efficiency criteria into agency specifications, product descriptions, and standards, as required under section 403(b)(3) of Executive Order 13123.

Training

During FY 2000, 19 agencies reported providing energy management training for their employees. The number of employees trained Government-wide totaled 9,219 with the Tennessee Valley Authority accounting for 5,651 of those employees.

Awards

Fifteen agencies reported implementing awards programs recognizing achievement in energy efficiency, renewable energy, and water conservation.

Performance Evaluations

Section 406(b) of the Order requires that agencies include successful implementation of provisions of the Order in the position descriptions and performance evaluations of agency heads, members of the agency energy team, principal program managers, heads of field offices, facility managers, energy managers, and other appropriate employees. During FY 2000, 17 agencies reported including these provisions in performance evaluations.

Showcase Facilities

During FY 2000, 14 agencies reported having energy efficiency showcase facilities in their building inventories.

Federal Agency Performance Based on Scorecard Submissions

Department of Defense (DOD):

In FY 2000, DOD reported that the energy intensity (Btu per square foot) of its standard buildings and facilities decreased 22.9 percent compared to FY 1985. DOD's scorecard showed the Department implementing every action item pertaining to Executive Order 13123. Highlights include the investment of \$44.5 million in direct appropriations to accomplish projects contributing to the goals of the Order. Supplementing this, DOD issued 58 energy savings performance contract (ESPC) task orders and 40 utility energy services contracts (UESCs) valued at almost \$500 million. DOD also implemented 26 new renewable energy projects during the year and purchased 321 megawatt-hours of electricity generated from renewable sources. Also, more than 2,300 DOD personnel received training in energy management.

Department of Veterans Affairs (VA):

VA reported that in FY 2000, the energy intensity of its buildings and facilities decreased 21.3 percent compared to FY 1985. VA's scorecard showed the Department implementing 12 out of 15 action items pertaining to Executive Order 13123. Highlights include the investment of \$15 million in direct appropriations to accomplish projects contributing to the goals of the Order. Supplementing this, VA issued numerous ESPC task orders and UESCs during FY 2000 and performed energy audits on 75 percent of its facility space. Also, 45 VA employees received training in energy management during the year.

U.S. Postal Service (USPS):

In FY 2000, USPS reported that the energy intensity of its buildings and facilities decreased 20.5 percent compared to FY 1985. The Postal Service's scorecard showed the agency implementing 12 out of 13 possible action items pertaining to Executive Order 13123. Highlights for the year include the purchase of 10,000 megawatt-hours of electricity generated from renewable sources. This is the largest purchase of "green" power by a Federal agency. USPS also issued a shared energy savings contract during FY 2000 valued at more than \$1.6 million. Approximately 75 USPS personnel received training in energy management during the year.

Department of Energy (DOE):

DOE reported that in FY 2000, the energy intensity of its standard buildings and facilities decreased 47.4 percent compared to FY 1985. DOE's scorecard showed the Department implementing every action item pertaining to Executive Order 13123. Highlights include issuing one ESPC task order and two UESCs valued at almost \$25 million. DOE also implemented 12 new solar energy projects during the year and purchased 373 megawatt-hours of electricity generated from renewable sources. Approximately 300 DOE employees received training in energy management.

General Services Administration (GSA):

In FY 2000, GSA reported that the energy intensity of its standard buildings and facilities decreased 20.5 percent compared to FY 1985. GSA's scorecard showed the agency implementing every action item pertaining to Executive Order 13123. Highlights include the investment of \$17.9 million in direct appropriations to accomplish projects contributing to the goals of the Order. Supplementing this, GSA issued six ESPC task orders and three UESCs valued at more than \$27 million. GSA also implemented three new solar energy projects during the year and purchased 1,113 megawatt-hours of electricity generated from renewable sources. Approximately 50 GSA employees received training in energy management during FY 2000.

Department of Justice (Justice):

Justice reported that in FY 2000, the energy intensity of its standard buildings and facilities decreased 41.0 percent compared to FY 1985. Justice's scorecard showed the Department implementing eight out of 15 action items pertaining to Executive Order 13123. Highlights include the investment of almost \$1.7 million in direct appropriations to accomplish projects contributing to the goals of the Order. Justice also adopted sustainable design principles in its new construction programs and incorporated energy efficiency criteria in Department specifications, product descriptions and standards. More than 170 Justice Department employees received training in energy management during FY 2000.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA):

In FY 2000, NASA reported that the energy intensity of its standard buildings and facilities decreased 20.5 percent compared to FY 1985. NASA's scorecard showed the agency implementing 11 out of 15 action items pertaining to Executive Order 13123. Highlights include the investment of \$11.7 million in direct appropriations to accomplish projects contributing to the goals of the Order. Supplementing this, NASA issued three ESPC task orders valued at more than \$4 million. NASA also implemented three new renewable energy projects during the year, including two solar projects and one biomass project. Approximately 50 NASA employees received training in energy management during FY 2000.

Department of Transportation (DOT):

DOT reported that in FY 2000, the energy intensity of its standard buildings and facilities decreased 29.3 percent compared to FY 1985. DOT's scorecard showed the Department implementing 11 out of 15 action items pertaining to Executive Order 13123. Highlights include the investment of almost \$3.3 million in direct appropriations to accomplish projects contributing to the goals of the Order. Supplementing this, DOT issued an ESPC task order valued at more than \$2 million. DOT also adopted sustainable design principles in its new construction programs and incorporated energy efficiency criteria in Department specifications, product descriptions and standards. More than 70 DOT employees received training in energy management during FY 2000.

Department of Agriculture (USDA):

USDA reported that in FY 2000, the energy intensity of its standard buildings and facilities decreased 23.0 percent compared to FY 1985. USDA's scorecard showed the Department implementing 13 out of 15 action items pertaining to Executive Order 13123. Highlights include the investment of almost \$2 million in direct appropriations to accomplish projects contributing to the goals of the Order. Supplementing this, USDA issued two ESPC task orders valued at more than \$14 million. USDA also implemented 10 new solar energy projects during the year and purchased 165.6 megawatt-hours of electricity generated from renewable sources. Approximately 40 USDA employees received training in energy management during FY 2000.

Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA):

TVA reported that in FY 2000, the energy intensity of its standard buildings and facilities decreased 27.0 percent compared to FY 1985. TVA's scorecard showed the agency implementing eight out of 15 action items pertaining to Executive Order 13123. Highlights include the completion of energy audits in 100 percent of TVA facility space since 1992. TVA also purchased 157.5 megawatt-hours of electricity generated from renewable sources during the year. More than 5,600 TVA employees received training in energy management during FY 2000.

Department of Commerce (Commerce):

In FY 2000, the Commerce Department reported that the energy intensity of its buildings and facilities decreased 34.0 percent compared to FY 1985. Commerce's scorecard showed the Department implementing 12 out of 15 action items pertaining to Executive Order 13123. Highlights include the investment of \$317,000 in direct appropriations to accomplish projects contributing to the goals of the Order. Supplementing this, Commerce issued five ESPC task orders during FY 2000. Commerce also implemented a wind energy project during the year and purchased electricity generated from renewable sources. During FY 2000, 29 Commerce employees received training in energy management.

Department of the Interior (Interior):

In FY 2000, the Interior Department reported that the energy intensity of its buildings and facilities decreased 10.7 percent compared to FY 1985. Interior's scorecard showed the Department implementing 14 out of 15 action items pertaining to Executive Order 13123. Highlights include the investment of \$24 million in direct appropriations to accomplish projects contributing to the goals of the Order. Supplementing this, Interior issued two ESPC task orders and nine UESCs valued at more than \$9 million. Interior also implemented 34 new renewable energy projects during the year and purchased 361 megawatt-hours of electricity generated from renewable sources. Also, more than 200 Interior personnel received training in energy management during FY 2000.

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS):

HHS reported that in FY 2000, the energy intensity of its standard buildings and facilities decreased 17.5 percent compared to FY 1985. HHS's scorecard showed the Department implementing 12 out of 15 action items pertaining to Executive Order 13123. Highlights include the investment of more than \$2.4 million in direct appropriations to accomplish projects contributing to the goals of the Order. Supplementing this, HHS issued five utility energy services contracts valued at more than \$38.8 million. HHS also implemented five new solar energy projects during the year. More than 100 HHS employees received training in energy management during FY 2000.

Department of Labor (Labor):

Labor estimated that in FY 2000, the energy intensity of its standard buildings and facilities decreased 17 percent compared to FY 1985. Labor's scorecard showed the Department implementing eight out of 15 action items pertaining to Executive Order 13123. Highlights include the investment of almost \$430,000 in direct appropriations to accomplish projects contributing to the goals of the Order. Supplementing this, Labor issued one ESPC task order and two UESCs with a total value of more than \$3.4 million. During FY 2000, 23 Labor employees received training in energy management.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA):

EPA did not provide information on its scorecard regarding the energy intensity of its buildings and facilities for FY 2000. EPA's scorecard showed the agency implementing 14 out of 15 action items pertaining to Executive Order 13123. Highlights include the investment of more than \$2 million in direct appropriations to accomplish projects contributing to the goals of the Order. Supplementing this, EPA issued an ESPC task order valued at almost \$4.3 million. EPA also implemented six new renewable energy projects during the year and purchased 2,236 megawatt-hours of electricity generated from renewable sources. During FY 2000, 25 EPA employees received training in energy management.

Department of State (State):

In FY 2000, the State Department reported that the energy intensity of its standard buildings and facilities decreased 8.9 percent compared to FY 1985. State's scorecard showed the Department implementing 13 out of 15 action items pertaining to Executive Order 13123. Highlights include the investment of \$200,000 in direct appropriations to accomplish projects contributing to the goals of the Order. State also implemented one new solar energy project during the year and purchased 1.6 megawatt-hours of electricity generated from renewable sources. Two Department of State employees received training in energy management during FY 2000.

Department of the Treasury (Treasury):

Treasury reported that in FY 2000, the energy intensity of its standard buildings and facilities increased 0.9 percent compared to FY 1985. Treasury's scorecard showed the Department implementing seven out of 15 action items pertaining to Executive Order 13123. Highlights include the investment of \$6.2 million in direct appropriations to accomplish projects contributing to the goals of the Order. Treasury also adopted sustainable design principles in its new construction programs and incorporated energy efficiency criteria in Department specifications, product descriptions and standards. Fourteen Treasury employees received training in energy management during FY 2000.

Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD):

HUD reported that in FY 2000, the energy intensity of its headquarters building decreased 3.6 percent compared to FY 1985. HUD's scorecard showed the Department implementing four out of 15 action items pertaining to Executive Order 13123. HUD has performed energy audits on 100 percent of its facility space. HUD adopted sustainable design principles and incorporated energy efficiency criteria in Department specifications, product descriptions and standards. Two HUD employees received training in energy management during FY 2000.

Department of Education (Education):

The General Services Administration has facilities and maintenance authority for all Department of Education buildings and facilities. Therefore, GSA is responsible for energy management and reporting activities for this space.

**Agency Progress Toward Energy Reduction Goals for Standard Buildings and Facilities
(Based on Summary Data from Scorecard Submissions)**

Agency	FY 1999 Btu per Gross Square Foot	FY 2000 Btu per Gross Square Foot	Btu/GSF Reduction from FY 1999	Btu/GSF Reduction from FY 1985	On-Track to Meet 30% Goal
Defense	108,664	105,459	-2.9%	-22.9%	✓
Postal Service	70,281	68,203	-3.0%	-20.5%	✓
Veterans Affairs	160,230	156,512	-2.3%	-21.3%	✓
General Services Admin.	66,055	66,657	0.9%	-20.5%	✓
Energy	278,346	235,532	-15.4%	-47.4%	✓
Justice	175,102	173,600	-0.9%	-41.0%	✓
Health & Human Services	80,700	78,818	-2.3%	-17.5%	
Transportation	103,793	99,911	-3.7%	-29.3%	✓
State	57,409	56,236	-2.0%	-8.9%	
Interior	74,123	77,744	4.9%	-10.7%	
NASA	205,624	202,836	-1.4%	-20.5%	✓
Agriculture	65,767	65,358	-0.6%	-23.0%	✓
Treasury	143,762	144,017	0.2%	0.9%	
Labor	107,930	104,793	-2.9%	-17.0%	
EPA	377,048	Not Reported	N/A	N/A	
TVA	63,609	60,046	-5.6%	-27.0%	✓
Commerce	79,837	78,811	-1.3%	-34.0%	✓
Housing & Urban Dev.	73,531	78,695	7.0%	-3.6%	